



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

August 7th.

DR. HAYS in the Chair.

Thirteen members present.

The following papers were presented for publication : "Descriptions of new species of American Fresh-water Fishes, by Charles C. Abbott."

"Description of new species of North America Reptiles in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., by Robert Kennicott."

"Notes and Descriptions of new and little known American Reptiles by E. D. Cope."

And were referred to Committees.

The number of the Proceedings for July was laid on the table by the Committee.

August 14th.

DR. HAYS in the Chair.

Thirteen members present.

The following paper was presented for publication : "Contributions to American Lepidopterology, No. 6, by Brackenridge Clemens, M. D.,"

And was referred to a Committee.

August 28th.

Vice President BRIDGES in the Chair.

Twenty-two members present.

Dr. Fisher announced the death at New York, on the 17th inst. of Victor G. Audubon, a Correspondent of the Academy.

On report of the respective Committees, the following papers were ordered to be published in the Proceedings :

Descriptions of new species of American Fresh-water Fishes.

BY CHARLES C. ABBOTT.

1. *Plargyrus melanocephalus* Abbott.—Head large, broad; snout very blunt. Body broad anterior to dorsal fin, rapidly narrowing posteriorly; dorsal outline greatly curved, making the depth of the body anterior to dorsal fin equal to one-fourth of total length. The eye large, circular; diameter equal to one-third the width of head. The distance from the posterior margin of opercular apparatus to edge of the orbit, is double that from extremity of the snout to opposite edge of orbit. The nostrils, which have a double opening, are situated on a line with the upper edge of the orbits. The mouth is of medium size, terminal, the lower jaw the shorter. Small conical, acute cornua arranged on the snout, generally in parallel rows; a few on the lower jaw, irregularly placed. The lateral line, commencing at angle of operculum, is greatly decurved, approaching nearer the ventral than dorsal outline, posteriorly. The anterior ray of the ventral fin directly opposite that of the ventral fin, each ray being equidistant from the snout and base of caudal fin. The tips of the rays of the ventral somewhat overlap the anus. The dorsal fin is higher than broad, quadrangular; caudal fin is slightly bifurcated;

1860.]